MARCH 17, 1855.

49- All letters on business should be addressed to "The Sentinel Office," Washington.

O. H. P. STEM, is our authorized agent for collecting accounts due this office, and for obtaining new subscribers in Virginia.

SUMMARY OF THE FOREIGN NEWS. The full details of the news brought by the steamer Pacific and Africa will be found under their respective heads in our present number. and will prove undoubtedly quite interesting to our readers. The main features to be gathered from them may be divided into the

following heads: 1st. The breaking up of the Palmerston ministry-after a short life of ten days, and the withdrawal of Messrs. James Graham, Gladstone, and Sidney Herbert. This ministerial crisis is attributed to Mr. Roebuck's motion for a committee of inquiry into the mismanagement of the war. The aforesaid members who consented to remain under Lord Palmerston's premiership, taking this motion as an affront, have retired. The premier left alone by this movement, has striven to form a new cabinet, the list of which we publish. A peculiarity of the new combination is the acceptance by Lord John Russell of the colonial secretaryship, an act which naturally puts his mission to Vienna at an end. It is rumored, on the other hand, that the overbearing demeanor of Lord Palmerston among his colleagues has determined the crisis. It will be seen that M. G. C. Lewis, a contributor to the Edinburg Review, has been entrusted with the seal of the exchequer, and that Lord Elgin, late governor of Canada, and an eminent statesman, is spoken of for the Presidency of the Board of Control. The composition of the new ministry belongs, or at least two-thirds, to the opinions represented by the Premier, and gives him the advantage over his antagonists, the Peelites, still represented in the cabinet by Mr. Canning and others. It must be added that the anti-aristocratic articles of the London Times have had a strong influence in the crisis. They have done more harm to the governing classes than all the combinations of the chartists, and all the declamation of the radicals.

It is in the midst of these ministerial difficulties that several riots have broken out in the manufacturing cities. Nottingham, Liverpool, London, Manchester, and Birmingham, have wit. nessed baker's shops demolished, and gangs of starving laborers parading the streets. It is said that the weather is severer than ever, that snow continues to fall, and that railways are blocked up, labor scarce, and food dear.

2d. The second striking feature of the foreign news, is the reported determination of the Emperor Napoleon to visit the Crimea in person in order to change the plan of attack, the effect of which would be to connect the French with the English lines by means of four additional batteries. This work completed, the Allies would be able to commence the fire with four hundred-pieces of artillery. According to the sion. It is, however, believed by many persons that the French Emperor is not yet decided, though his intention seems to lean that way. We give as the best view of the impression produced by this resolution, the following translation extracted from the Paris correspondence of the Courrier des Etats Unis:

"Mr. Fould declared to him (Emperor) that the day he debarked a fall of five francs would take place on the Bourse. 'Tant pis,' said the Emperor, 'I am not Emperor for the business of the Bourse, but to govern for the people.' The horses have been bought for the Imperial retinue, adds Mr. G. The equipages have been established. The Empress will go as far as Constantin ple, and with her, as companions, the Countess of Montibello and the Baroness of Pierres. The funds have taken alarm; the people, like children in leading strings, began to pout at the threatened ab-sence of their head; many of the organs of public opinion, who are known to be unfavorable to his regime, become the loudest amongst the remonstrants, and at this very moment there is the strongest possible agitation exist-ing at the thought of losing one whom at least half of France, a few years ago, was laughed at

as a great goose. A circumstance omitted by the correspondent is, that the discontented parties have availed themselves of his pretended departure to indulge in political disturbances, the extent of which has not yet transpired. We only know that many persons of distinction were arrested for having been implicated in the plot, the meaning of which is kept secret.

3d. "The news from the Crimea is also exceedingly interesting. Considerable re-inforcements and supplies of provisions had been received by the besieged, the weather was becoming more mild, and the condition of the English army was materially improved. General Liprandi, with forty thousand men, had, on the 17th of February, suddenly attacked the newly arrived Turks at Eupatoria, under the command of Omer Pasha. After an action of whilst the Turks lost one hundred and fifty men and had Selim Pasha killed. The British mensoldiers with disastrous effect. The allied fleets of England and France, intended to any just foundation. operate in the Baltic during the spring, will be on a scale of immense magnitude, England alone resolving to send out one hundred ships and about two thousand three hundred guns :

of his kingdom the din of naval and military preparation resounds. It is said that he has now a force of three hundred thousand men in the Crimea, so that a great, and, perhaps, decisive battle may be looked for, provided the peace negotiations do not proceed satisfactorily at Vienna. The Czar has also declared war against Sardinia. The London Daily News publishes letter from Mazzini condemning the adhesion of Sardinia to the Western alliance as injurious to the honor and interests of England." 4th. But among all this news, none is so

mportant as that of the death of the Czar. This report has come so suddenly upon us that we have hesitated a while in crediting it, notvithstanding the character of authenticity it eems to carry with it. Also shall we postpone all comments upon it until further information. Among other miscellaneous news we see a tendency on the part of Prussia to join the Allies. We see also the intention of Louis Napoleon to have the body of his cousin, the Duke of Richstadt, the son of Napoleon the Great, conveyed to France, and buried at the Hotel des Invalides, close to his father. The French Press is still presenting as probable, he restoration of Poland. Influential meetings have been held at Bath and Birmingham in favor of the reconstruction of that country. It is even said that Queen Victoria has declared that "it was a mistake to go to the Crimea, and that Russia should have been attacked elsewhere. It would then not be extraordinary to see the French army, now encamped at Boulogne, cross the Rhine on the return of Louis Napoleon from the Crimea, admitting it to be very coubtful that he will go there.

MAIL ROUTES ACROSS THE PLAINS.

We learn from the San Francisco News that movement has been set on foot in the California Legislature, to obtain a restitution of the excess of postage which has been paid by the titizens of that State. The law fixes the charge of carrying letters any distance under three thousand miles at three cents, if prepaid. The Californians contend, says the News, "that the listance from the Eastern States, overland, to San Francisco, does not exceed three thousand miles; and that it is the duty of the Government to transmit the mails by the nearest route, if practicable. If the department chooses to select a circuitous way, and thereby exceed the legal distance, it is its own affair. It has no right to ask the people of this State to paythem double the tax, because of its own failure to take advantage of the nearest road. To assume any other position, it is contented, and allow the Government to choose what route it may please, would be giving the right to send our letters around the globe-to forward them via the Cape of Good Hope-and call upon us to pay the additional expense. "The movers in this matter, then, lay it

down as the correct rule, that the mail cannot depart from the direct road, to travel a circuitous one, unless the nearest route is impracticable-or at least, unless a great saving of time is effected. The department cannot pretend that the overland route is, or has been, impracticable. So much light has lately been thrown upon the feasibility of transmitting the mails upon it by the agitation of the proposed wagon road, that such a position could not be sus-Parisian papers the Emperor would start from tained a moment, if attempted. The only re-Paris on the 7th, and reach the Crimea on the maining excuse is, that the conveyance upon 18th of March. The Council of Regency composed steamers, by the Isthmus route, was preferred, of Messrs. Troplong, Morny, Bazoche, and, per- on account of its adding to the speed or cerhaps, of General Vaillan, the present Minister | tainty of transmitting the mails. Both of these public business under the presidency of Prince | actly contrary is the case. And another fact Jerome, during the absence of the Emperor. is urged with effect. As long ago as 1851, This resolution of Napoleon has thrown so responsible parties, now in this State, proposed much consternation among the Allies that it is to convey the mails by the overland route, and rumored the Queen of England has sent a let- offered to give satisfactory security for its speeter to Napoleon, through the officious agency dier and safer transmission than by the steamof Lord Russell, begging him not to expose his ers. These proposals the Government failed august person to the dangers of such an excur- to consider. And, now, it is asked, ofter our people have pointed out the nearer way, and prayed to be allowed to carry their mails by it. because the Government chooses to continue sending it three thousand miles miles out of the way, ought it to ask them to pay her a large gratuity annually for so doing? It is onerous enough that her bad management compels us to wait two or three days longer for our letters, without having to pay twice as much for this inconvenience."

It seems to us that these complaints of the people of California are not destitute of foundaion. Indeed, Congress has recognized the necessity and importance of establishing post routes across the continent; but whether the service authorized by the establishment of those routes has been properly performed we cannot undertake to say. We understand, however, that a portion of one of those routes, and of the one which we believe the best, has thus far been unattended to. We trust, however, that this oversight, omission, or delay, will be speedily remedied.

Congress has authorized three routes across the continent.

1. The northern route from Independence, Missouri, to the Salt Lake, and thence to Sacramento city.

2. The middle route from Independence.

The southern route from Texas to Frontera to Los Angeles in California.

The first or northern route has been in operation about three years, and the second or middle route has been in operation as far as Santa Fe for a considerable time; the mails being carried once a month. The extention of this line from Albuquerque across to California middle route has been in operation as far as this line from Albuquerque across to California by the Indian town of Tuni is now advertised some hours the Russians were compelled to to run weekly. The third or southern route retire with five hundred men hors du combat, has been in operation as far as the Rio Grande for several years, and the Post Office Department is authorized to extend it from the Rio of war lying in the harbor protected the Turkish flanks in good style, and shelled Liprandi's extension will be promptly made, so that the extension will be promptly made, so that the complaints of California may be deprived of

These mail routes will be productive of much good. They will make us better acquainted with the country lying between the Mississippi valley and the Pacific coast. They will whilst France pledges herself to furnish one show very soon where the great line of comhundred and fifty steam war ships and army munication must be made. They will at once transports. In the meantime the Czar has is establish an express line so much desired, and sued a ukase, calling the entire male popula- test the practicability of carrying the mails tion of his territories to arms, and from all parts from the Mississippi valley across the conti.

nent more expeditionsly than by either of the

Isthmus routes at present used We feel a good deal of solicitude about this matter, and we are especially anxious to see arrangements made to carry the mail through to California on the southern route. We are firmly convinced that with a fair trial it will prove the best route. The difficulties which formerly existed on it have been removed by the recent purchase of a part of Sonora. It is shorter in distance, easier to travel, and will accommodate more people than either of the other routes, whilst it is not liable to obstructions from the influences of the climate.

The results of the Pacific Railroad surveys prove that the line from Texas through El Paso is the practicable route for the road, although it received but little of the appropriation made for those surveys, and was the last upon which surveying parties were placed. This route should not be neglected any further, and we presume that the Post Office Department will see that it has something like a fair chance. The post road from Frontera westward will at once test its merits, and it will accommodate a considerable population between the Rio Grande and California, which now have no mail facilities whatever. We know that, independent of the present population south of the Gila, a considerable emigration is going there. The route will pass through a valuable country abounding in mines and agricultural resources. Let the service, then, which Congress has authorized be placed upon the route, so that the capacities of a valuable district, but recently added to the confederacy. may be made known, and that the southern Pacific Railroad line may have at last a fair chance, and so that everything may be accomlished which the law allows to satisfy the denands of the people of California for a shorter route than those by Panama and Nicaragua, which impose, as they say, extra postages upon

CIVILIZATION AND KNOW-

The civilized world has for years fo reat fault with China and Japan for shutting nemselves in uninvaded seclusion and denvng access to all strangers. It was universally greed that by so doing they violated the comity that should prevail among the brotherhood of nations-because they inhibited those mmercial, social, religious, and national inerchanges, essential to civilization and the deelopment of the resources of the world. As n every enlightened nation laws in restraint of trade are odious, so in the great court of civilzed nations, laws in restraint of international interchange are likewise deemed odious.

It matters not what may have been the ause or causes of the long isolation, the lonesome seclusion and the obstinate reserve maintained by those two nations; their policy was an offense against the world, civilization, and religion. It was universally held to be so. Their reason, no doubt, was that their rulers and despots saw the inferiority of the two races, and also saw that if the vigorous and manly ideas of stronger races should be introduced, their despotic power would be at an end. Hence they laid a stringent and inexorable embargo on intercourse with other na-

Odd things happen in this world, and strange oincidences sometimes turn up. One such has occurred in this country. Just as we bave, after much patience, soft persuasions, and many efforts, succeeded in establishing intercountry and China and Japan, a new party has sprung up among us, which maintains the selfsame proscriptive, secret, barbarous, exclusive doctrines of these two countries. This party proposes that we shall exclude or disfranchise all foreigners. They pay a poor compliment to honesty. That is open. They are secret and clandestine. They pay a poorer compliment to the American nation. They practically leclare that this American nation is weak and imbecile, and that if it suffers foreigners (who are oppressed at home) to come here, and after naturalization, under our present laws, to vote, that our intellects and our characters are so much weaker than theirs that they will rule America. They declare, in effect, THAT WE ARE THE WEAKER RACE!

This is the obsolete Chinese and Japanese notion. Just as it has become obsolete in China and Japan, the self-styled "Patriots of America" seek to introduce jt here. Are we race of men, or are we babies? Have we intellect, character, and strength, or are we idiots, profligates and paralytics? Do we, in this, the enlightened nineteenth century, require a Chinese wall to protect us from the iproads of foreigners? Is the great light of our liberty to be "hid under a bushel" or we to be "a city set upon an hill ?"

Language cannot convey the deep contempt that we feel for the bastard organization that

teaches such humiliating doctrines. We are of the Anglo-Saxon race. We are a free and a great people. We have founded a great Republic. We founded that Republic against the fixed ideas of the whole world. We have preserved it in spite of resistance from abroad and resistance at home, and now, when Missouri, to Santa Fe and Albuquerque, and it is firmly established, a miserable, sneaking, thence to Woodville in Tulare county, Califor- clandestine party, a SPOILS PARTY, has sprung up in our midst which says that we cannot maintain it because a stronger race, or near El Paso on the Rio Grande, and thence stronger races will pour into our domain and control us. It is a low farce and a miserable folly. Americans have always ruled America. and they always will.

and stolen, and attempts made to fire the build-

ngs.

The above reward will be paid at the clerk's office of the "Union," on the arrest and conv of the burglar, thief and incendiary. March 17-2t

GREAT ATTRACTION. REMIUM DAGUERREOTYPES taken at STEWART'S Gallery, Penusylvania ave-ue, over Galt's Jewelry Store. Pictures in best quality of cases from 50 cents

and upwards.

We invite the public to call and judge for them-TOUSE WANTED .- The advertiser desires to engage a small and convenient tene-ent of six or seven rooms, located upon the north side of Pennsylvania avenue. Rent not to exceed 225. A good tenant and prompt payment. Address D, Box 152, City Post Office.

CROW QUILLS. - Further supply of the ndles just received at TAYLOR & MAURY'S

Local and Bersonal.

Trial of Was. V. Magraw.-In the Crimical Court, yesterday, the trial of Wm. F. Magraw, in-

hill Mr. Wm. H. Hope, was resumed.

Mr. Caritale addressed the jury in behalf of the defendant; and Mr. Key, for the United States, made the closing argument, when the case was given to the jury. After an absence of an hour and a half they returned, with a verdict of assault

and battery, but not with intent to kill. Mr. Buxter said that, on Thursday night, facts of an important character had come to the knowedge of the defendant; and he wished to make a

ement with a view to obtain a new trial. The Judge said the practice of the court was,

such cases, to file an affidavit. Mr. Baxter. But I desire to state reasons. The Judge. The court does not want to hear em. The foundation of a motion for a new trial an affidavit to be filed, according to the practice. Mr. Baxter. We move a new trial on the round of newly-discovered evidence.

Mr. Magraw was permitted to depart, but not smissed; the court saying he was still subject

o his recognisance. The reporter of the Sentinel was incidentally omplimented, in the course of Mr. Carlisle's retarks, for the faithfulness of his report of the trial. This is gratifying, as his effort was to present the facts with fairness and importiality, though in a ondensed form.

Metropolitan Church.-The Baltimore conrence of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now session, in Baltimore, have subscribed addional sums of money toward the erection of the Metropolitan Church in Washington. The cornerstone was laid, with imposing ceremonies, last autumn, at the corner of Four-and-a- half and C streets, and the basement story, of stone, has since been constructed. Fifty or sixty thousand dollars will be required to complete the building. It is to be a free-sent church, more especially designed for the accommodation of visitors to the

Rev. Henry Slicer, the agent to make collections for the work, has been relieved from that office, owing to continued bodily affliction, and it is said that the Rev. Mr. Rvan, now of the Philadelphia conference, will be appointed in his place. According to the report of the proceedings of the Baltimore Conference, the "tightness of the oney market" has seriously interfered with the natter of collections. The sum of thirty thousand dollars has thus far been subscribed, but not all of gathered.

Removals Extraordinary.-There was ineed a busy time at the Smithsonian Institution, vesterday, as well as the day before, consequent n the close of the Mechanics' Fair.

While in the east wing of the building contriutors were engaged in taking away heavy machinery, some of it extremely difficult to handle, very many persons were attending to the removal of their offerings from the picture gallery and the great hall. Ladies and gentlemen, boys and girls, and servants, were moving about; some few of hem as if the rooms were on fire, and their goods breatened with destruction by devouring flames! Others were calm and collected, affording a strikng contrast to the "fast ones," who were unneessarily excited. The officers of the Institute had as much business on hand as they could possibly attend to; receiving depositors' tickets, delivering the thousands of contributions; mounting ladders to take down elevated objects; and keeping a sharp look out to see that no one apnanner of leaving a "shocking bad hat" at a public assemblage and taking a new one in its place.) Everybody wanted to be served at once by the calm and gentlemanly officials; but, of course, the several depositors had to "take their

course and inter-communication between our the late fair of the Metropolitan Mechanics' Insti- means act in a manner disreputable men who severally exhibited elegantly-constructed fire-proof safes, for the reason, as stated by the examiners, that they had no means of judging of their peculiar properties and merits, except by fire; an ordeal to which, perhaps, the proprietors would not submit them; or, if willing, such a course was impracticable.

If it was a principle not to give premiums for rticles which could not be tested, and as our fellow-citizen, Mr. Z. D. Gilman, received a silver medal for his hair-dye, we may reasonably conlude that some one of the judges tried the prepa ration with success on his whiskers!

No Shaving on Sundays .- It is stated "that he barbers of Providence, Rhode Island, have petitioned the Mayor and Board of Aldermen to cause the law relating to shops being kept open on the Sabbath to be enforced. The petition is signed by nearly every one of the profession." Several years ago, a gallant old bachelor in our ity councils presented the project of a law, reulring the barber shops in this city to be closed n the Sabbath; but his fellow-members, with litle ceremony, rejected the proposition.

A majority of the " profession" then, as now would like to have a day of rest from shaving and hair-cutting, but are indisposed to close their offices" while the minority, by "keeping open," would be reaping profits from the business which night as well be transacted on Saturday.

Death of Mr. Walles .- Mrs. Black, who, while aboring under a fit of insanity, committed suicide on Monday morning, was buried during Thursday forenoon; and on the evening of that day her father, Mr. Isaac H. Wailes, who was ill at the time of the above-named melancholy occurrence. departed this life. He was one of the Capitol poice. In this capacity his conduct was always marked by that kindness and courtesy which char acterized his walk through life as a highly respectable, useful, and generally esteemed citizen.

The Dying Gladiator (the exquisite work, in narble.) has been withdrawn from public exhibiion. Though not yet dead, this celebrated character has been coffined in a rude box and carted to a place of safety. This association does not seem to accord with classic taste, though compatible with business pursuits.

We regret that Me Risque, the owner of the roperty, failed to realize that encouragement rom the public which was due to his enterprise in affording an opportunity to witness a truly eleant production of statuary.

Reward,-It will be seen, by reference to an advertisement in our columns, to-day, that a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars is offered on the arrest and conviction of the person who, on Thursday night, burglariously entered the "Union Bindery," destroying and stealing a large amount of property, and attempting to fire the

A Hook and Ladder Company has been regularly organized in this city; a valuable adjunct to the fire department, especially as the supply of water is insufficient, in the larger number of cases,

The Methodist Protestant Conference, now in session in Alexandria, Virginia, has elected the Rev. J. W. Everest its president, in the place of the late Rev. Dr. J. S. Reese.

Telegraphic.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—The United States camebo San Jacinto, latest from Key West, is

The Ohio River, &c. CINCINSATI, March 16 .- There is sixteen feet of water in the channel. Business is generally ac-tive. Eastern exchange has advanced to # prem-

Rumored Arrest of Baker. Pattabet Patta, March 10.—It is rumored here that Baker, the murderer of Pool, was arrested this morning at the Morristown railroad depot. Should it prove correct, information will be trans

The report is unfounded. It arose

train being searched on suspicion of Mr. Baker being among the passengers.

New York Markets. New York, March 16 .- Cotton is firm, with an upward tendency.
Flour is unchanged, with a moderate demand

at previous rates—sales of 3,000 barrels. South-era is firm—sales of 2,750 barrels, at 89 12@ Wheat is a trifle lower—sales of 12,000 bushels Corn is unchanged—sales of Western mixed at

Pork is firm and upward. Beet is unchanged, with a moderate demand a

evious rates. Lard is downward and dull. Whisky is lower-sales of Ohio at 301 cents

From the San Autonia Ledger of March 3d. SANTA FE AND CALIFORNIA. Gidding's train, in charge of Captain R. F. Crane, arrived on Wednesday with the U. S. mail from Santa Fe, by which we have received

SAN ANTONIO, March 1, 1855. Mu. EDITOR: Before leaving the head of the impia, I learned, on reliable authority, that Captain Henry Stanton, of the 1st dragoons, walle on an expedition to the White Mountains, was killed, and also two soldiers- Lieutenant Sturgess, of the same regiment, went out a few days after, and killed three Indians about the

same place.

I also learned that the Government of Mexico had called on the Secretary for 3,000

nounted volunteers. The settlement near Bent's Fort, on the Independence road, containing some 42 persons, had been entirely exterminated by the Eutaws. Major Cunningham, paymaster, stationed at the key taken from his pocket, and his safe robbed of \$40,000. The perpetrators are sup-posed to be Americans, and some clue had been obtained of them.

A portion of Major Simpson's command have gone on an expedition to the White Mountains. His depot is twenty miles northeast from the El Paso road, near Eagle Springs. Captain Elliot commanded company A of the rifles, and Captain Travis, Texas volunteers, had, a few days previous to my leaving, gone on a scout to a mountain northeast from Presidio del Norte, called Las Cheses, where it was said a large body of Comanches and Muscaleros had

We met Lieutenant Mechling and party leav-ing the head of Devil's River on the 24th, and ame day met McHenry's train four miles below, and W. Smith's train, all well.

On the night of the 17th of February we en-

countered a most terrible snow storm, and had build fires to keep the mules from freezing. The snow fell to the depth of about sixteen in

The same paper publishes a letter from Captain Henry, of the Texan Rangers, to the Governor of Chihuahua, making an offer of the services of himself and company to fight propriated articles not belonging to him, (after the Indians, for stated wages. The letter says: "We are armed in the best manner for In-

dian fighting, and mounted on the best horses that Texas affords, and the men are perfectly acquainted with the mode of Indian You need not have the least doubt of the purity of my motives, when I inform you that I am so connected with your native blood by mar-A Reason for not giving Premiums.-At riage and otherwise, that I could not by any dignity of the State over which your excellency has the honor to preside."

TO OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, SEAMEN Ac, OF ALL WARS, THEIR WIDOWS AND MINOR CHILDREN.

S. M. KNIGHT. WASHINGTON, D. C.,

CONTINUES to give prompt and personal attention to the prosecution of Claims of every description against the General Government, and particularly to those before the Treasury Depart-ment, Pension and Bounty Land Bureaus, Patent and General Land Offices, and Board of Claims. An experience of years, and a familiarity with the means of obtaining the carliest and most fa-vorable action on Claims, with his facilities for the dispatch of business, justify him in assuring his Correspondents, Claimants, and the public gener-ally, that interests intrused to his keeping will

Pension, Bounty Land, Patent, and Public Land Laws.

He has nearly ready for gratuitous distrib among his business Correspondents, (and those who may become such,) a near pamphlet containing a synopsis of the existing Pension, Bounty Land, Patent, and Public Land Laws, down to the end of the late Congress, including the

Bounty Land Act of 3d March, 1855. under which all who have heretofore received less than 100 acres are now entitled to additional less than 100 acres are now entitled to additional land; said Act grants also 160 acres to all Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Chaplains, Soldiers, Wagon-masters, Teamsters, and friendly Indians, of the Army, including State Troops, Volunteers, and Militia—and all Officers, Seamen, Ordinary Seamen, Marines, Clerks, and Landsmen, of the Navy not heretofore provided for who have Navy, not heretofore provided for, who have served not less than fourteen days (unless in battle) at any period since 1776; and to the widows and minor children of all such persons entitled,

and deceased. and deceased.

This pamphlet contains "Forms of Application" more full and complete thus any elsewhere to be found; adapted to the wants of every class of Claimants under the Act, with copious decisions and instructions of the Department, and practical suggestions as to the course to be pursued in sus-pended or rejected cases.

pended or rejected cases.

Parties not wishing to avail themselves of the facilities afforded by this office in securing prompt and personal superintendence of their claims at the Departments, can obtain copies of the above pumphlet by remitting thirty cents in postage stames.

Correspondents who prepare and forward cases for management by this Agency will be dealt with liberally; supplied with all necessary blanks gratis, and kept constantly advised of the changes that from time to time occur in the execution of the

w. It is within the subscriber's power to direct hi Correspondents to the locality of very many per-sons entitled under the late Act; and having ob-tained several thousand Land Warrants under former laws, he is in possession of data that will materially assist in securing additional bounty. Fees, below the usual rates—and contingent upon the admission of Claims.

The highest cash prices given for Land War-ints, Revolutionary Scrip, and Illinois Land rants, Revolutionary

S. M. KNIGHT. Address March 17-law2m

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER. STEVENS
Brown's Hotel, is prepared to make Shirts to
measure, and warrants them in all cases to fit.
Gents troubled with bad fitting Shirts can be
suited at STEVENS'S Salesroom, Brown's Hotel, Thomas Brown. T. D. Winter. OF PENNSYLVANIA

Pennsylvania avenue, south side, between 6th and 7th streets, opposite Brown's Hotel.

Purnished Rooms to rent at that place
Sep 21—dtf THE UNDERSIGNED offer their services WANTED.—A Respectable White Wo-man, American or English, who can come well recommended as a Seamstress, and is willing and capable of taking care of Children. Apply at this office. Mar 9—dot

SITUATION WANTED. By a young Frenchman, who comes well re-commended as a waiter in a hotel or family, or Vas'et de Chambre. Apply at this office.

Mar 15

C ENERAL Notions of Chemistry, by J.
Pelouze and E. Fremy, translated from the
French by Edmund C. Evans, M. D.
Pebbles from the Lake Shore, or Miscellaneous
Poems, by Charles Leland Porter, A. M.

Kings and Queens, or Life in the Palace, by ohn S. C. Abbott, new edition, just received and r sale by R. FARNHAM.

FOR RENT, OR SALE—The Modern Four-story BRICK HOUSE on Thirteenth street, near E, east side. The house is in good repair—dry cellars; and to a good tenant the rent

will be low. Possession given November 1st.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING PAPER

IN Pursuance of the provisions of the act

entitled "An act to provide for executing the public printing," &c., approved August 26, 1882, sealed proposals will be received at this office, in the Capitol, until Wednesday, the 28th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, m., for furnishing the

following quantities and descriptions of writing paper, to wit:

All these papers to be made of the best mate

adulteration. A contract will be entered into for supplying the quantities stated, at such times as

the public service may require; but the privilege is reserved of ordering a greater quantity of either kind, should a greater quantity be required, at such times and in such quantities as may be deemed

Samples of each kind of paper must accompany each bid, and all proposals and samples must be transmitted to this office free of postage or other

expense.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual

but one price of each description of paper.

All the paper must be delivered at such place or

places as may be designated, in good order, free of all and every extra charge or expense, and sub

ject to the inspection, count, weight, and meas urement of the Superintendent, and be in all re

spects satisfactory.

Blank forms for proposals will be furnished at

this office to persons applying for them; and none will be taken into consideration unless substantially agreeing therewith.

Bonds, with approved securities, will be required; and the supplying of an inferior article, or a failure

to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract. Each bidder is required to furnish with his pro-

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